DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 235 957 RC 014 396

AUTHOR	Toro, Leonor; And Others
TITLE	What's Happening in November?
INSTITUTION	Connecticut State Migratory Children's Program, New Haven.
SPONS AGENCY	Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, Conn.
PUB DATE	Nov 83
NOTE	83p.; For related document, see ED 207 784.
AVAILABLE FROM	Ethnic/Arts Migrant Project, Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, 1450 Whitney Ave., Hamden, CT 06517-2497.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Biographies; Black History; *Blacks; Class Activities; *Cultural Activities; Cultural Awareness; Elementary Education; Instructional Materials; *Learning Activities; Mathematical Enrichment; *Migrant Education; Poetry; Puerto Rican Culture; *Puerto Ricans; Teaching Guides; United States History; Voting Rights
IDENTIFIERS	*Holidays; Puerto Rico Discovery Day; Thanksgiving; Veterans Day

ABSTRACT

A resource booklet for teachers contains material for a number of classroom activities that emphasize the month of November. Brief life stories of three notable men (Daniel Boone, Ernesto J. Fonfrias, and Andrew Carnegie) who were born in November are given, as well as lists of five United States presidents with November birthdates and five states added to the United States in November (four in 1889 and one in 1907). The historical background of three November holidays (Armistice Day/Veteran's Day, Puerto Rico Discovery Day, and Thanksgiving) is described. Election Day is discussed in the context of the struggle to obtain voting rights for all Americans. A story from Puerto Rican history ("Yuisa and Pedro Mexias") is told. Black performers and their heritage are discussed briefly. Crossword puzzles, word-matching activities, a black history calendar for November, 13 poems, math and coloring activities, an entertainment quiz, and instructions for other activities are included. Directions for making a jigsaw puzzle, a notebook of famous black writers, and a word game using the names of famous black people are provided. Tables of contents for 11 other monthly "What's Happening" booklets (December, and January-October) are appended. (MH)

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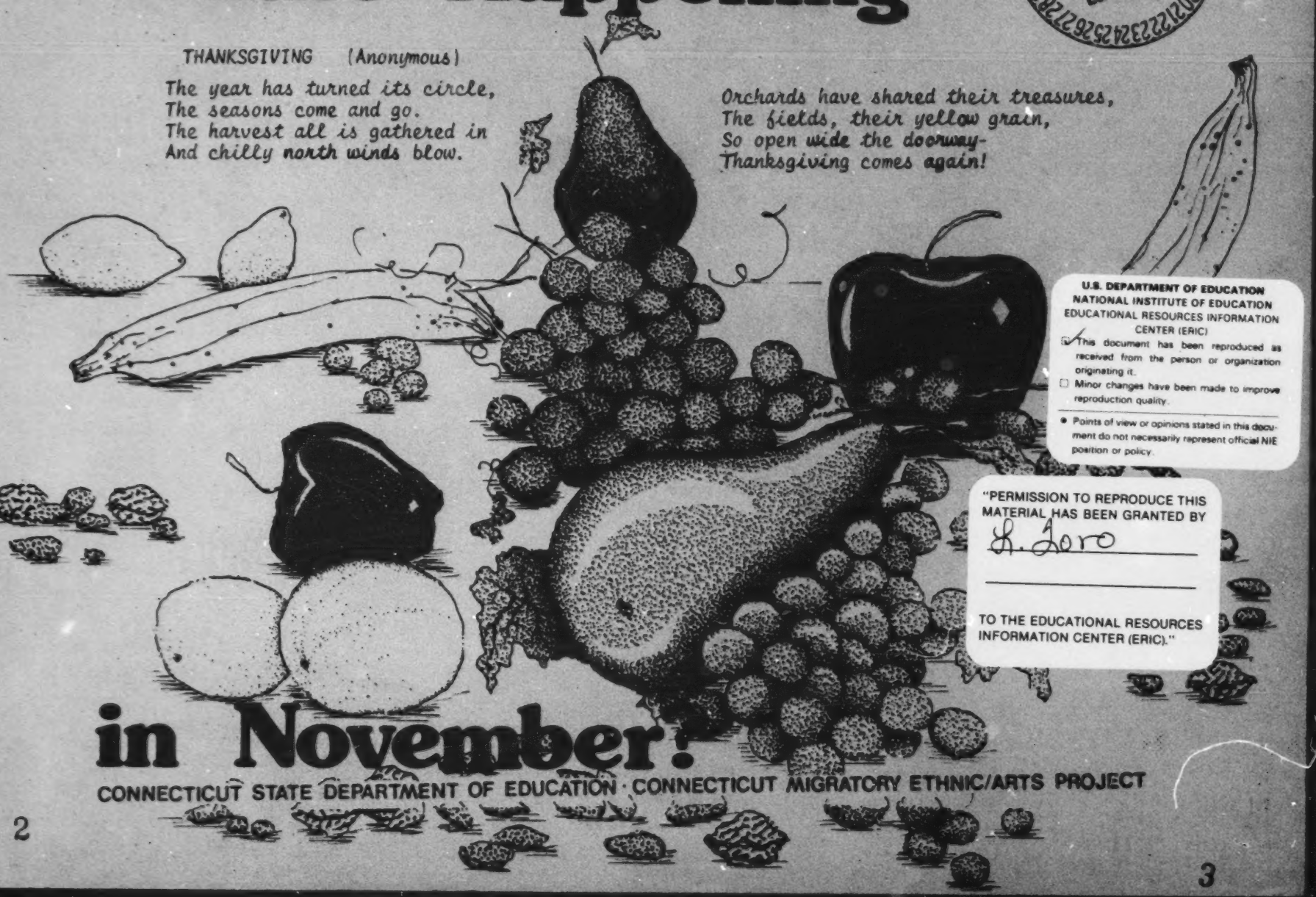
What's Happening

THANKSGIVING (Anonymous)

The year has turned its circle,
The seasons come and go.
The harvest all is gathered in
And chilly north winds blow.

Orchards have shared their treasures,
The fields, their yellow grain,
So open wide the doorway-
Thanksgiving comes again!



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in November!

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION · CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN NOVEMBER?

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Funds for this project were provided by the Federal Migrant Program under a special State Cultural Awareness Component Grant to the Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, Dr. Robert S. Avery, Director.

Copies can be obtained from the Ethnic/Arts Migrant Program, located at the Hamden-New Haven Cooperative Education Center, 1450 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517-2497.

Special thanks are given to Dr. Patrick Proctor, ESEA State Title I Director, Migratory Children's Program, Connecticut State Department of Education and to Mr. Reinaldo Matos, State Migrant Consultant, Connecticut State Department of Education, for their efforts and assistance in bringing this booklet from an idea to the present stage of its development. November, 1983.

"What's Happening?" is designed as a resource for teachers' use only.

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What's Happening in November?

2 Daniel Boone, American Frontiersman, born 1739.
James K. Polk, 11th President of the United States, born 1795.
Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States, born 1865.
North Dakota became the 39th State, 1889.
South Dakota became the 40th State, 1889.

3 William C. Bryant, American poet, born 1794.

4 Will Rogers, American humorist, born 1879.

7 Ernesto Juan Fonfrías, Puerto Rican lawyer, writer, politician, born 1909.

8 Montana became the 41st State, 1889.

11 Washington became the 42nd State, 1889.
Armistice signed ending World War I, 1918.

13 Novelist Robert Louis Stevenson, born 1850.
Louis D. Brandeis, American jurist, born 1856.

16 Oklahoma became the 46th State, 1907.

19 James A. Garfield, 20th President of the United States, born 1831.
Puerto Rico Discovery Day, 1493.

23 Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, born 1804.

24 Missionary, Father Junipero Serra, born 1713.
Zachary Taylor, 12th President of the United States, born 1784.

25 Andrew Carnegie, American industrialist, born 1835.

26 First National Thanksgiving Day in the United States proclaimed by President George Washington, 1789.

29 Commander Richard E. Byrd and crew of three were the first to fly over South Pole in 1929.

30 Mark Twain, American author, born 1835.

November

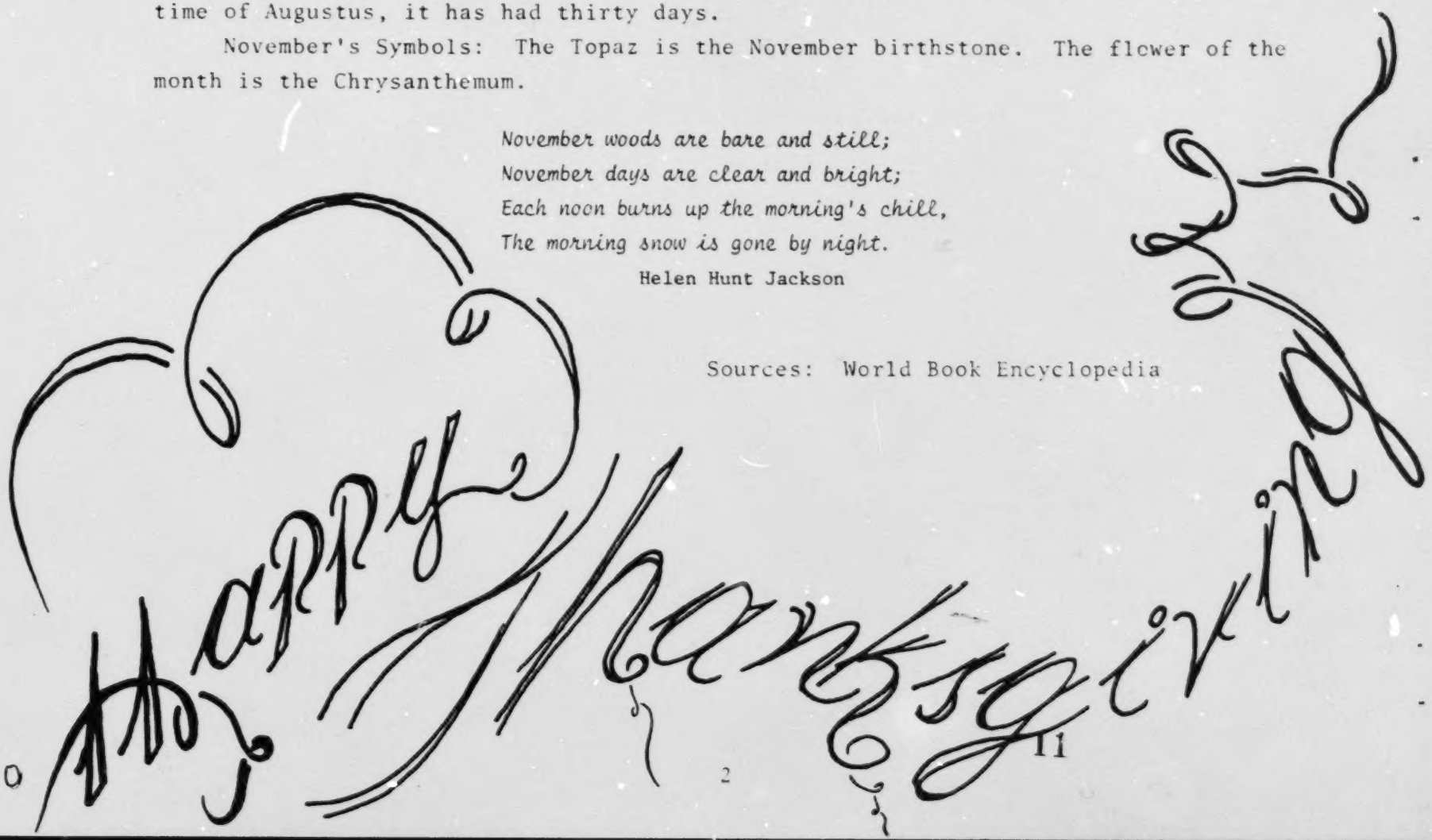
November is the eleventh month of the year. November is the Latin word for nine. In the Roman calendar, November was the ninth month. With the addition of the months July and August, honoring Juluis Caesar and Augustus Caesar, the Roman Senate offered to name the eleventh month after Tiberius Caesar. He refused modestly saying, "What will you do if you have thirteen emperors?" Originally, there were thirty days in November, then twenty-nine, then thirty-one. From the time of Augustus, it has had thirty days.

November's Symbols: The Topaz is the November birthstone. The flower of the month is the Chrysanthemum.

November woods are bare and still;
November days are clear and bright;
Each noon burns up the morning's chill,
The morning snow is gone by night.

Helen Hunt Jackson

Sources: World Book Encyclopedia



Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone was born November 2, 1734, in a log cabin near the site of Reading, Pennsylvania. His parents were hard-working Quakers who had a small farm, a blacksmith shop, and a weaving establishment.

When his father bought additional land, some distance from their home, ten year old Daniel went there to live and tend the cows. Here he began to learn the woodcraft that was to make him the greatest hunter in America.

Friendly Indians lived nearby. Daniel learned Indian habits so well from them that many years later, he used those tricks to outwit them.

Daniel began to hunt at the age of twelve with a rifle his father had given him. He developed a speedy hand and a keen eye by constantly practicing with his rifle.

In 1750, his father decided to move to the wild frontier country along the Yadkin River in North Carolina. While his father and brothers farmed, Daniel shot game to keep the family in meat. He traded the animal skins for lead, powder, salt, and other things the Boone family needed.

During his service in the America Militia, he met John Finley who told hunting stories about Kentucky country beyond the Appalachian highlands. He described it as a hunter's paradise, a place where buffalo were so big that the meadows sank down beneath their weight when they walked across. So many turkeys lived there that there was not enough room for all to fly at the same time. Daniel longed to see Kentucky, but Finley could not tell him how to reach it.

When Daniel was twenty-one, he married Rebecca Bryan, the seventeen year old daughter of a neighbor. It was a good match and Rebecca was almost as handy with a rifle as her husband. She was a true pioneer woman, with great courage and patience. Often she would guard the cabin and children while Daniel hunted.

In 1769, Daniel Boone, his brother-in-law John Stuart, and a few others, set out to reach Kentucky using the Indian Trail Warrior's Path. The pioneers, heading west from North Carolina, found the trail they were seeking. They followed Warrior's Path through the Cumberland Mountains at Cumberland Gap and into Kentucky. Kentucky proved to be a "terrestrial paradise"-just the kind of wild unsettled country Boone liked.

Boone spent his last years in Missouri, hunting to the west whenever he could. He died at the age of eighty-six while visiting his son Nathan. His remains and those of his wife were later moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1845.

WORD SEARCH: Find the words listed below in the crossword puzzle either diagonally, horizontally, backwards, or vertically.

L	E	I	N	A	D	U	C	K	S	P	C
F	R	O	N	T	I	E	R	I	T	A	O
A	T	U	R	K	E	Y	B	O	W	R	U
F	A	M	I	L	Y	D	N	A	H	A	N
Z	W	Z	R	L	K	E	D	I	U	D	T
O	O	P	I	S	C	E	N	N	N	I	R
L	M	M	F	X	U	P	A	D	T	S	Y
A	A	F	L	O	T	S	B	I	I	E	N
F	N	W	E	O	N	Y	S	A	N	V	E
F	F	A	R	M	E	R	U	N	G	S	E
U	M	B	R	E	K	A	H	S	A	N	K
B	C	A	B	I	N	L	A	M	I	N	A
M	I	L	I	T	I	A	F	E	E	D	S
D	I	C	E	E	R	E	E	N	O	I	P
Q	U	A	K	E	R	S	O	A	T	S	I

ANIMAL
BUFFALO
CABIN
COUNTRY
DANIEL
FAMILY
FARMER
FRONTIER
HANDY
HUNTING
HUSBAND
INDIANS
KEEN
KENTUCKY
MILITIA
PARADISE
PIONEER
QUAKERS
RIFLE
SPEEDY
TURKEY
WOMAN

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Ernesto J. Fonfrías

Ernesto Juan Fonfrías was born on November 7, 1909, in Toa Baja, Puerto Rico. He received a law degree from the University of Puerto Rico in 1935. As a student at the University, he started writing. Some of his books and poems have received international prizes.

Ernesto Juan Fonfrías became involved with politics in 1932. He was elected as Senator for District 1 in 1944 and 1948. During the elections of 1952, 1956, and 1960, he was elected Senator of District 2. He also directed several government agencies.

Since 1960, he has served as delegate to the Congress of Academies of the Spanish Language which have taken place in Bogota, Colombia, Buenes Aires, Argentina, Quito, Ecuador, and Caracas, Venezuela.

Fonfrías is a member of several intellectual, civic, and scientific organizations of national and international membership.

Among his books are: Diadema de Lirios (poems), Al Calor de la Lumbre, Bajo la Cruz del Sur, Razón del Idioma Español en Puerto Rico, and many others.

November - Voting Time

November, across the country, is the time for exercising one of our most precious freedoms - the right to vote. Many Americans take this basic right for granted, but when one considers the struggles and hardships many had to make to guarantee this right to all Americans, each citizen should feel obligated to go to the polls and cast a ballot for that candidate for mayor, representative, senator, governor, or other elected official.

When the founders of the Declaration of Independence stated in 1776, "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal . . ." they were not talking about universal suffrage. They meant at that time that all white men of property had the right to participate actively in government. Negro slaves and white women were not to be included until a bitter struggle ensued.

The adoption of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth amendments guaranteed the rights of newly free blacks to the fruits of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as promised by the United States Constitution. After the Civil War, many blacks voted for the first time as full members of the United States of America. During a short period afterwards, called Black Reconstruction 1865-1876, many blacks held high offices in state legislatures in former slave-states, such as Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. In an upsurge of retaliation, many blacks lost the practice of the basic freedom they had enjoyed for a few years. Major obstacles to voting were created to prevent blacks from voting in large numbers throughout the Southern states. Many blacks were shot and killed on the way to the polls; others met with more subtle forms of intimidation. In some Southern states, poll taxes existed requiring citizens to pay each time they voted, thus discouraging poor blacks and poor whites. In some states, the "grandfather clause" was enacted which held that in order to vote, a citizen had to show that his father was a registered voter. Another device was to have

prospective voters take a literacy test before they could use the ballot box. These literacy tests were often arbitrarily rigged to humiliate or confuse black citizens.

In 1961, under the Kennedy administration, the United States Commission of Civil Rights went out of its way to make a study of racial discrimination with regard to voter registration in the Deep South. Voting rights were subsequently guaranteed to Black Americans under Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Ironically, some one hundred years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the right to vote for many Black Americans did not become a reality.

Women of any color did not vote until the early 1920's. There was as much opposition to granting the right to vote to women as it was to Negroes. Rabid paternalism was a mutual foe. Sexism, like racism, bore many of the same markings. At the end of the Civil war, there was abrupt change in social attitudes to women as well as blacks. The period from 1867 to 1920 saw rapid social change during "which all kinds of taboos and restrictions against women crumbled away." It is not at all strange that many of the women, black and white, who were instrumental in the anti-slavery movement became crusaders for woman's rights at the same time. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a bitter attack on slavery, was one of the founders of the Woman's Rights Movement, as was Prudence Crandall, who opened her school doors to black women after white students withdrew in protest.

The Seneca Falls Convention in the United States marked the acceleration of the woman's movement. Held in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1850, this convention hosted some of the leading spokeswomen for woman's rights including: Lucy Stone, Paulina Wright Davis, Ernestine Rose, and the Negro abolitionist Sojourner Truth. Despite the energy generated in this convention, the right to vote was not granted to women until the passage of the nineteenth amendment in 1920, a half century later.

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Today, as a direct result of earlier campaigns for social and political justice for all Americans, women and blacks have been elected to high offices in many states. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts was elected, in 1864, as Senator, the first black to hold such a position since Black Reconstruction. In 1974, Ella T. Grasso was elected Governor of Connecticut, the first woman to hold the highest state elected office. In many urban centers, women, blacks, and other minorities have been elected to the office of mayor, as well as other important municipal offices. All this because Americans of all backgrounds realize that the surest way to protest the rights of all within a democracy is to vote.

Although major battles had to be fought to guarantee for all Americans - black and white; male and female - the right to vote, many Americans still fail to vote at election time. In most states, anyone eighteen years of age may register to vote. Registration may be done at the town hall or equivalent municipal agency. Proof of name, address, and residency is the only requisite for voting. If you wish, you may register to vote in special primary elections if you register with a major party, either Democratic or Republican. This assures you greater voter strength in that you may select the candidates to run on the party ticket.

While most school age youngsters are too young to vote, suprisingly, many high school students over eighteen, fail to participate in this cherished right. Students should remind and encourage their parents to go to the polls on election day, which is November 8*, in many cities across the country.

Before voting, citizens should consider the following:

1. Do you clearly understand the issues involved in this election?
2. Do you know what each candidate stands for?
3. Have you visited the local campaign headquarters to ask for information?
4. Have you carefully read the newspapers for information about the candidates?

*Election day remains the first Tuesday in November each year- this year November 8th.

Regardless of whom you vote for, vote wisely. Each vote does count. Remember that your vote is done by secret ballot, your rights to privacy are protected under the United States Constitution.

Suggested Classroom Activities:

What elections are currently being held in your city? If you do not already know, check the local newspapers. Who are the candidates? Where do they live? What are their credentials to run for office? As a classroom project, students may be directed to explore these issues. Visits to local campaign headquarters should be encouraged. Televised debates on the issues may be watched in class, or students may be assigned reports to make to fellow classmates. Outlines of the major issues of the campaign should be discussed for the sake of information. The teacher, of course, should remain impartial.

A mock election is an exciting way to make a campaign real. Students may volunteer to impersonate the candidates and present the issues. Students in the audience may ask questions to see how well the candidates can answer crucial points. What may start out as a fun assignment could easily turn into a dynamic exercise in democracy.

Sources:

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2. In Common Cause John Gardner. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1972.
3. The American Citizen's Handbook Senior Citizens of America, 1960.
4. The Civil Rights Reader Leon Friedman. Walker and Company, 1967.
5. The Right to Vote Bill Severn. Ives Washburn, Inc., 1972.

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Armistice Day/Veteran's Day
November 11

Since 1919, Armistice Day has been observed on November 11th by the United States of America, England, and France to commemorate the end of World War I.

In the United States, the observance includes parades, speeches, and religious services, held on the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia and in many other communities across the country.

President Woodrow Wilson stressed in his proclamation that he wanted the people of the country to remember that war is a great tragedy for all nations.

The United States Congress declared Armistice Day an official national holiday in 1938. Since 1954, the name of Armistice Day was changed to Veteran's Day to honor all the veterans in the country.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Attend your local parade, if there is one held.
2. What is the meaning of the "Unknown Soldier?"
3. Why is the "Unknown Soldier" remembered?
4. How many wars have we been involved in, other than all the Indian Wars? Name some of them.
5. What is the meaning of the word "Armistice?"

Answer to number 4: 1. Revolutionary War 2. Civil War 3. Spanish-American War 4. World War I 5. World War II 6. Korean War 7. Vietnam War

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Puerto Rico Discovery Day

Puerto Rico was discovered on November 19, 1493, on Columbus' second voyage to the New World. After discovering Saint Salvador, the islands of Cuba, and Haiti, Columbus left a group of men in Haiti and returned to Spain. There he met with the monarchs Fernando and Isabella and informed them of the discoveries he had made.

Columbus believed that the land he discovered was part of Asia. Soon he was preparing for a second voyage to continue the explorations. The first time it had been very difficult to find financial support and men who were willing to travel to the unknown. It was very different the second time. People wanted to travel and see with their own eyes. It was easy to find enough money for expenses and seventeen ships that were willing to cross the sea.

Columbus set sail from Cadiz, Spain. The first island he discovered was "Dominica." There he met some Indian women who had been kidnapped by Carib Indians. They wanted to return to their island. Columbus decided to help them by delivering them to the island of Boriquén on November 19, 1943.

Did you know?:

1. The people of the New World were named "Indians" because Columbus thought he had discovered a new sea route to reach India. It was very important to find a short cut to India because many of their products were very valuable in the European markets. Christopher Columbus proposed to Queen Isabella of Spain that if she would finance his expedition, he would travel west on the Sea of Darkness to find a route to Asia. A New World was discovered but no one knew. It's inhabitants were called Indians.

2. Columbus discovered Puerto Rico on his second trip in 1943. Years later, Juan Ponce de León was appointed governor and started the conquest of the island. Puerto Rico is the only place Columbus landed in the United States and Ponce de León was the first conquistador to discover part of mainland U.S.A.

3. Why the New Hemisphere discovered by Columbus was named America? The logical name for the Western Hemisphere should have been Columbia to honor Columbus for his deed. However, a few years later, Italian geographer Amerigo Vespucci, traveled to the New World and wrote about what he had seen. His writings were called "Lands of Amerigo." A German geographer named the New World, America, to honor the man he thought was the discoverer. The name of America was accepted from the North Pole to the South Pole.

4. The Taíno Indians of Puerto Rico were so generous that when they went visiting they brought gifts for their host. (Visitors also received gifts from their host.)

5. Taíno Indians had so much respect for freedom that when they were forced into slavery, they cose to die slowly from starvation or commit suicide rather than be slaves.

Activities for Puerto Rico Discovery Day:

1. Study poems, stories, or legends about Puerto Rico.
2. Read about Columbus' voyages.
3. Study maps relating to the Americas.
4. Make drawings of Puerto Rico.
5. Color pictures of Puerto Rico.
6. Make clay figures about Puerto Rican culture, such as coquies, bohios, etc.
7. Make designs of the ships Columbus used.
8. Prepare posters relating to the discovery.
9. Discuss subject related to the discovery.
10. Have school programs of music and dance.
11. Organize a school fair: a) food b) presentations.
12. Study riddles about the island.
13. Write paragraphs or poems about Puerto Rico.

Yuisa and Pedro Mexias

Long ago, the island of Puerto Rico was ruled by seventeen caciques. Each ruled over a special region called yucayeque. One of the chiefs was a beautiful young woman called Yuisa.

The Conquistador, Juan Ponce de León, was gathering a group of men from Hispaniola to plant a settlement on Boriquen. Young men flocked to join the expedition. Among

the volunteers was Pedro Mexias, a young mulatto from Andalucia. He had been raised in the household of Nicolas de Ovando Viceroy of the island of Hispaniola. The Viceroy gave Pedro permission and his blessing to go to Boriquen with Ponce de Leon.

Pedro settled in Jaimanio, the region ruled by Yuisa. He soon found out that the favor and protection of the Viceroy were of no use to him in the wilderness. Pedro met the beautiful Yuisa, the ruler of the land. They were attracted to each other at their first meeting and soon fell in love. Their love caused great concern among the members of the Indian Tribe. But both Pedro and Yuisa wanted to get married. Yuisa decided to put her fate in the hands of the bohiques (tribal priests) who had great powers of decision in the tribes.

Bohiques from far and near met to consider the matter. "Yuisa must choose between her position and her love for Pedro Mexias. She cannot have both." Yuisa was stunned. At first, she could not choose. But her love for Pedro overshadowed all other feelings. Drums and chanting announced the wedding of Pedro and Yuisa which was attended by all the caciques.

The happy couple settled in a conuco (small farm) near the banks of the Canovanas River. Pedro soon won the love and respect of the tribe.

Time passed and the Indians lost more and more land to the Spaniards. What made matters worse was that many Indians were forced to work as slaves. Resentment was widespread and soon flared into open warfare. Some Indians escaped to the small island of Vieques. There Carib Chief Cacimar was gathering an army to attack the Spaniards. Cacimar chose for the attack the small village where Pedro and Yuisa lived. Yuisa was considered a renegade because she was married to a Spaniard.

The battle cry split the air. Villagers sprang from their beds to defend themselves. Pedro rushed out to join his friends. Many were the Caribs who fell before his lance. Yuisa watched the battle from the porch of her house. As more Indians came from the

beach to join the battle, Pedro Mexias stood firm. Suddenly, Yuisa joined the battle by rushing out to take her place next to her husband. Among those that fell during the battle was Cacimar. The assault ended but Pedro and Yuisa were mortally wounded.

The governor, Don Cristobal de Mendoza, ordered an expedition to Vieques. Yaureibo, brother of Cacimar, was about to launch another attack to avenge his brother's death. Spaniards and Indians met in Vieques. The fighting was fierce, and Yaureibo lost his life.

The settlers of the small colony never forgot Yuisa and Pedro Mexias. In their love and death, the brave Mulatto and the beautiful Indian stood as symbols of the three races who laid the foundations of Puerto Rico.

Source: "Once in Puerto Rico"
By Pura Belpre

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Thanksgiving

The first Thanksgiving was celebrated by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in October, 1621. The bitter winter of 1620 was over. They had known hunger, and sickness had taken away half of the 100 settlers.

Life was better now. The seeds, sown early in 1621, had produced a harvest that allowed them to increase their small rations. The settlers were enjoying good health. Houses were being built. They had signed a long-lasting peace treaty with Massasoit, head chief of the Wampanoags, and now they were friends with the Indians.

To celebrate their good fortune, the Pilgrims decreed a holiday to rejoice together. Governor Bradford sent four men to shoot waterfowl and wild turkeys. The women worked hard preparing the food. Chief Massasoit was invited to the feast, and brought with him 90 braves. Massasoit's men made themselves useful, going into the forest and hunting five deer.

The festivities lasted three days. It was a gay open-air festival. There were games of skill and chance. The Indians did some of their dances.

Some of the food eaten that day was: venison cooked on a pit over an open fire, roast ducks and geese, clams and other shellfish, smoked eel, groundnuts (a kind of potatolike root) baked in hot ashes, peas, salad greens, herbs, corn pones, and Injun (corn-rye) bread. Wine made from wild grapes accompanied the food. Missing were the cranberries and the pumpkin pie.

After the first New England Thanksgiving, the custom spread throughout the colonies, but each region chose its own date.

In 1789, George Washington, the first president of the United States, proclaimed November 26, a day of Thanksgiving. His proclamation expresses the spirit of the

feast:

> "Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor...now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficient Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country..."

Thanksgiving continued to be celebrated in the United States on different days in different states. Now, Thanksgiving Day is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November.

The theme of Thanksgiving has always been peace and plenty, health and happiness. To be truly observed, it involves not merely "thanks" but giving too. It is a time for special generosity in remembering and helping the less fortunate.

Source: The New Book of Knowledge

ACTIVITY: Make a list of some thing for which you are thankful, such as: health, parents, family, home, school, friends, etc.

Now list some of the things you would like to give to your parents, brothers and sisters, friends, strangers. Don't just think of things that must be given.

CLASS DISCUSSION: "It's better to give than to receive." How do you feel when you give someone something special? Why?

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Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835 in Dunfermline, Scotland, where he received his only regular schooling. His father was a hand weaver. After steam machinery for weaving came into use, the elder Carnegie sold his looms, household goods, and sailed to America with his wife and two sons. Andrew was then 13 years old, and his brother, Thomas, was five.

The Carnegie family settled in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Soon Andrew was working as bobbin boy in a cotton factory for a salary of $1.20 a week. At fifteen, he became a telegraph messenger boy in Pittsburgh. He learned to send and decipher messages, and became a telegraph operator at seventeen.

Next, Carnegie got a job as a railroad clerk in the office of the division superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh (now Penn Central). Andrew became division manager by age 24. He had already made some small investments that laid the foundation for his great fortune.

In 1864, Carnegie entered the iron business. After seeing the Bessemer process in action, he built the Edgar Thomson works in Braddock, Pennsylvania to make Bessemer steel. His firm became one of the greatest enterprises in America.

When Carnegie retired, his fortune was estimated to be as large as half a billion dollars. From that time, he devoted himself largely to philanthropy. Most of his fortune went to support education, public libraries, and the world peace movement. He outlined his ideas on how large fortunes should be used for the betterment of society in an article called, "Wealth" published in 1889.

Carnegie gifts, estimated at 350 million dollars, include 135 million to the Carnegie Corporation of New York; 10 million to Hero funds; 11 million to the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie-Mellon University); 10 million to universities in Scotland; 5 million as a benefit fund for employees of the Carnegie Steel Company. Add two and a half million trust for Dunfermline Scotland; three and three quarter million to churches on behalf of permanent peace; and one and one half million for the Peace Palace at The Hague.

During Carnegie's lifetime, he gave over $56 million to build more than 2500 libraries in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and other English-speaking countries. About 1700 of these libraries are in the United States. He donated the buildings on the condition that the communities where they were located would supply and support the libraries.

ACTIVITY:

Match the word from Column A with their meaning in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. tycoon	a. to outlay money for income or profit.
2. enterprise	b. the basis upon which something stands or is supported.
3. decipher	c. a statement of the cost of a job.
4. investment	d. active effort to promote human welfare.
5. foundations	e. a businessman of exceptional wealth and power.
6. estimate	f. an improvement.
7. philanthropy	g. continuing or enduring.
8. betterment	h. to contribute to a charitable cause.
9. permanent	i. to make out the meaning.
10. donate	j. a business organization.

After completing this exercise, write a sentence for each word on the list.

ANSWERS: 1-e, 2-j, 3-i, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 7-d, 8-f, 9-g, 10-h.

43

42

Presidents Born in November

James K. Polk
11th President
(1845-1849)

Warren G. Harding
29th President
(1921-1923)

James A. Garfield
20th President
(1881)

Franklin Pierce
14th President
(1853-1857)

Zachary Taylor
12th President
(1849-1850)

A Growing Country - Adding New States

North Dakota ..... 39th State, 1889
South Dakota ..... 40th State, 1889
Montana ..... 41st State, 1889
Washington ..... 42nd State, 1889
Oklahoma ..... 46th State, 1907

All in November

BLACK HISTORY CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4 Hulan Jack became first Black Borough President of Manhattan, 1953.	5 Shirley Chisholm elected first Black Congresswoman in the U.S., 1968.
6 Coleman Young elected first Black mayor of Detroit, 1973.	7	8 Election Day	9 Benjamin Banneker, astronomer, born 1731.	10	11	12
13 Carl B. Stokes became first Black mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1967.	14 Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institue, died 1915.	15	16 W.C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," born 1873.	17	18	19 Roy Campanella, baseball star, born 1921.
20	21	22	23	24 Scott Joplin, ragtime composer, born 1868.	25	26 Sojourner Truth died in Battle Creek, Michigan, 1883.
27	28 Richard Wright, novelist, died in Paris, 1960.	29 Thurgood Marshall, first Black on Supreme Court, born 1908.	30 Gordon Parks, famed photographer, born 1912.			

Black Performers and Their Heritage

Here in the United States, prior to 1821, the mention of Black actors was rare. In New York, The African Grove Theatre was founded. It was here that such tragedians as James Hewlitt and Ira Aldridge performed. In 1824, Aldridge had become one of the great shakespearean "Othello's" of the 19th century.

After the Civil War, Blacks performed with their own minstrel groups. With the arrival of these minstrel groups, the Blacks finally achieved a breakthrough to the American musical stage.

By 1915, the beginnings of serious Black theatre appeared. Scott Joplin wrote his opera "Treemonisha," which soon became a broadway hit.

In 1920, the Harlem Renaissance reached its peak. A general harvest of Black arts with hundreds of companies sprang up throughout the country. Almost every aspect of the theatre was touched by this Renaissance which brought positive developments, the creation of new musicals, and the growth of Black drama.

During the 60's, Black playwrights such as, William Branch, Louis Peterson, Theodore Ward, Lorraine Hansberry, and Langston Hughes, had productions presented. Other Black artists to surface during this period were Leroy Jones and James Baldwin.

Broadway has had many great plays written and performed by all Black casts... "The Wiz," "Bubbling Brown Sugar," "Ain't Misbehavin," "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When The Rainbow Is Enuf."

In retrospect, we can say that much of what the world at large considers uniquely American, can be traced directly to Black performers and their heritage.

FAMOUS NAME GAME

Directions: Take the name of any famous Black of any time period. Fill in the blanks with the words at hand to spell out the name of this great Black man.

WORDS:				
	ABLE	EFFORT	JOURNAL	NOBLE
	ALMANAC	ENERGY	KINDNESS	NOVEMBER
	BALTIMORE	ESSAYS	MATHEMATICAL	NEIGHBORS
	BRILLIANT	INTEREST	NEED	RESPECT

B is for _____ the place of his birth.
E is for the _____ he needed to study hard.
N is for _____ the month he was born.
J is for the _____ he kept of all the things he did.
A is for the _____ which he wrote in 1792.
M is for the _____ mind that he had.
I is for the _____ he had in freedom and peace.
N is for the _____ way he worked to make the first clock.

B is for the _____ plans he made for Washington, D.C.
A is for the _____ way he used to predict solar eclipses.
N is for the _____ he felt to read books about astronomy.
N is for the _____ who consulted him about the stars.
E is for the _____ he printed about the uselessness of war.
K is for the _____ he showed the world.
E is for the _____ he put into everything he did.
R is for the _____ we should always give this great man.

Listen To The Music of the Black Man

By Mildred D. Johnson

Lend your ear, your heart,
Your very soul,
While we tell you of the
Black man's
Music of old.

And listen well as we
Tell of the new
Of his jazz,
His symphonies,
And operas, too.

Let his spiritual ring,
Let his chorus shout:
For music is one thing
The Black man's about.

Lend your ear, your heart,
And your very soul,
As the story of the Black Man's
Music is told.

The Challenge of Blackness

By Barbara Washington, age 12

The challenge of blackness
Is the challenge of living today,
And tomorrow,
Finding our way.
The challenge of blackness
Is finding our truth.
Finding our love
And having soul to boot.
The challenge of blackness
Is saying out loud,
Saying out loud, that you're
Black and you're proud.

Poems From The Young, Gifted, And Black Children of Today

I'M Proud To Be Black

My history fills me with pride.
It makes me glow inside;
To know what those before me
Gave that I might be free
To live with dignity.

Their life was no gentle ride;
But their story will be my guide.
For you see, it's taught me
That Black is the color of pride.

Little Black Boy

By Crystal Mukes, age 10

Little Black boy
Running free saying,
Huh, nothing's gonna
Happen to me.
Here I can roam,
I have no home.
As you can see,
I'm as happy as can be.
Having fun and
Doing my thing.
I can swim and I can sing.
But I have no family,
I have no home.
I'm a little Black boy
Who can only roam.

Black Is

By Brenda Bell, age 12

Black is beautiful.
Black is soul.
Black is here
And all I know is that,
Black is gold.
Black is my color
And I'm proud of it.

Shout Out Loud!

Shout out great Black Americans,
It's right that you be proud,
Shout out great Black Americans,
Shout out bold and loud.

Black leaders were the greatest,
The boldest of them all,
Let's hope that we will all
Sometimes stand that tall.

It doesn't count at all-
The color of your skin.
All that counts is the person
That you draw within.

And let's hope that someday
We will all stand with a smile,
Knowing that the fight
Was really all worthwhile.

Black leaders fought for us
For liberty and peace.
Let's hope that someday
All hatred and racism will cease.

Yes Black leaders fought for us
For what they thought was right
To bring love and justice
To yellow, Black, and white.

I have a dream that someday
We'll take our brother's hand.
And walk with our heads high
Across the mighty land.

Shout out great Black Americans,
It's right that you be proud
Shout out great Black Americans
Shout out bold and loud.

Black Pearls
by Ethel F. Smothers

Children from my bosom,
Of my heritage,
Of rare ancestral seed;

Black pearls:

Children of swarthy skin,
Corn-rowed hair
And fuzzy fros
With full persimmon lips
And spreading nose,
Children from my bosom,
Of my heritage,
Of rare ancestral seed;

Of African kings and proud warriors,
Of statesmen and educators,
Of peacemakers and poets;

Children like licorice-
Dark and sweet.

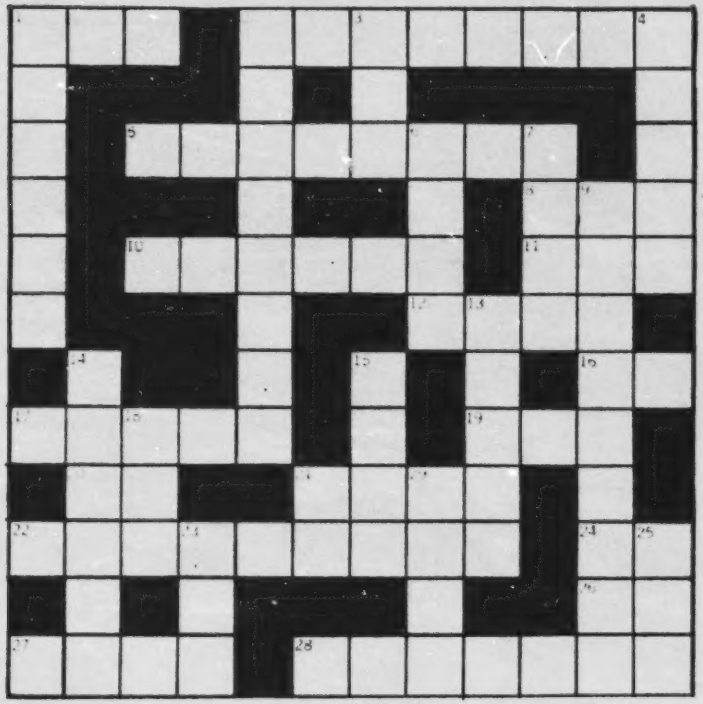
(persimmon - a berry color)

(ancestral - coming from people descended from you)

(swarthy - a dark color)

THANKSGIVING CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by Anne R. Jones



ACROSS

1. Another name for sweet potato.
2. These big orange vegetables make a delicious pie.
5. "In 1492 -------- sailed the ocean blue..."
8. To be in debt.
10. He's the star of the Thanksgiving dinner.
11. Rhymes with mitt or sit.
12. Matching groups; rhymes with pets.
16. Abbreviation for hour.
17. Baked in the oven, these are a sweet treat.
19. Something to bathe in.
20. Abbreviation for Northeast.
21. Something to put ice cream in.
22. The ship that brought the pilgrims to America.
24. Same as 20 across.
26. Abbreviation for each.
27. Two that match.
28. Time when crops are brought in.

DOWN

1. The color of corn or squash.
2. They celebrated the first Thanksgiving.
3. Short word for mother.
4. Opposite of sour.
6. Opposite of girls.
7. Opposite of hard.
9. These bones are broken for good luck.
13. To come in.
14. A long yellow fruit.
15. This usually falls from the sky on Thanksgiving Day.
18. This sometimes is used to unlock a door.
21. Abbreviation for company.
23. Opposite of close.
25. To take in food.
29. Rhymes with fear.

THANKSGIVING CROSSWORD

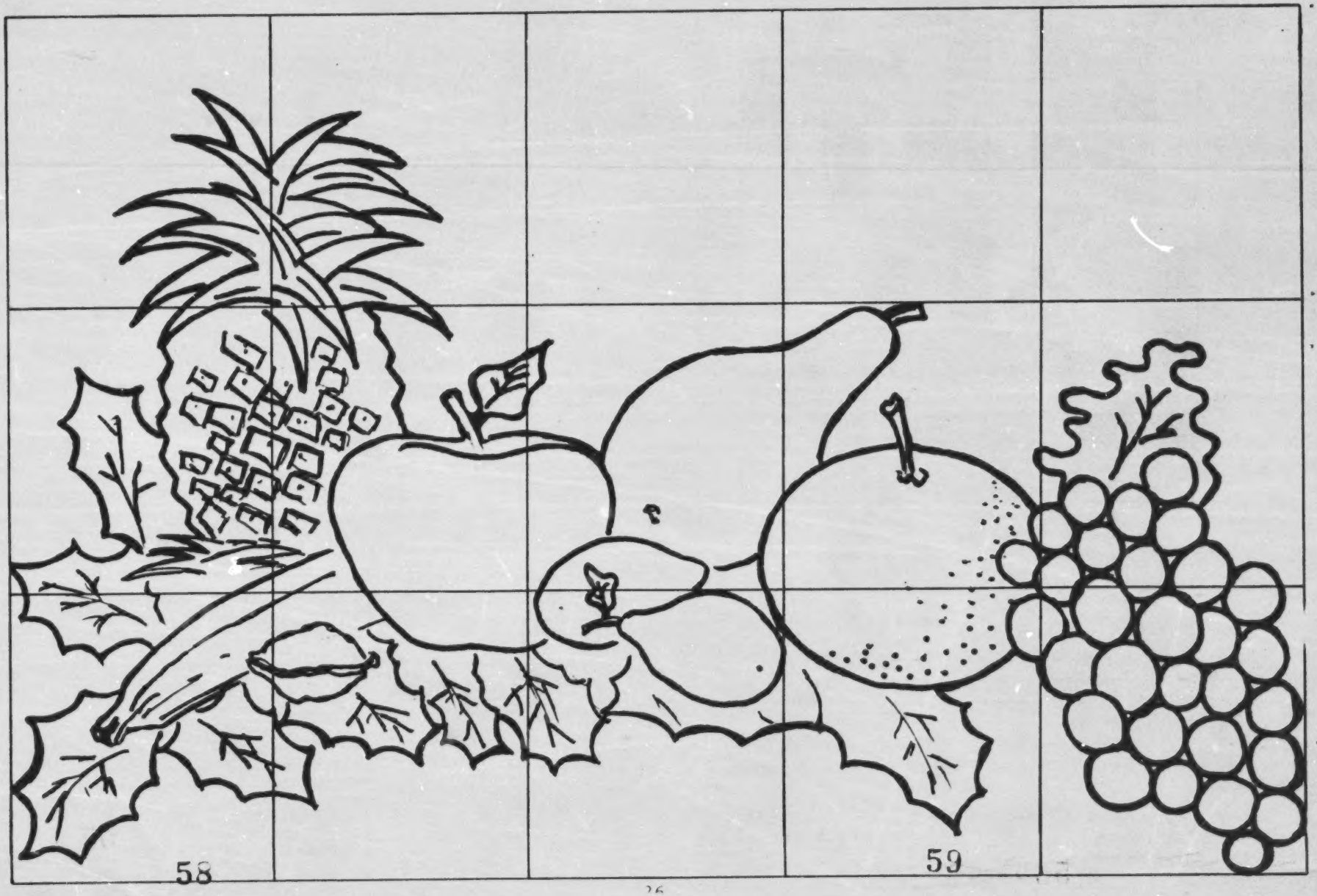
Across

1. yam
2. pumpkins
5. Columbus
8. owe
10. turkey
11. fit
12. sets
16. hr.
17. cakes
19. tub
20. NE
21. cone
22. Mayflower
24. NE
26. ea.
27. pair
28. harvest

Down

1. yellow
2. Pilgrims
3. mom
4. sweet
6. boys
7. soft
9. wishbones
13. enter
14. banana
15. snow
18. key
21. co.
23. far
25. eat
29. near

FRUIT PUZZLE: Use heavy cardboard for background. Divide into 15 sections. Cut pictures from seed catalogue or magazines and glue to cross sections of the squares. Cover with clear contact. Cut out squares. Mix pieces and let small children put them back together again.



ENTERTAINMENT QUIZ: Match Column A with the correct answers from Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. He is known as "Father of the Blues." He composed the famous "St. Louis Blues."	W.C. Handy
2. He was the first Black to play Shakespearean characters. He was educated at the African Free School in New York.	Scott Joplin
3. Famed ragtime entertainer.	Langston Hughes
4. Famous poet, writer, playwright, and historian. He was a part of the Harlem Renaissance.	Ira Aldridge

ANSWERS: 1. W.C. Handy 2. Ira Aldridge 3. Scott Joplin 4. Langston Hughes

---

INTRODUCTION: We can easily find a friend's telephone number in a telephone book because of the alphabetical order used. Today, let's devise a method for keeping our favorite Black authors, the name of their work, and a summary.

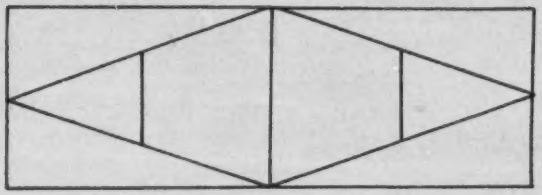
DIRECTIONS: At the top of each sheet of notebook paper, clearly print a letter of the alphabet with a magic marker. Every time you read something written by a Black writer, record the name on the sheet with the letter beginning his last name. Write the name of his/her work and give a brief summary.

WRITER'S NOTEBOOK

Pages 20-27 were prepared by:
Lottie Miles, Curriculum Specialist
Bridgeport Board of Education

MATH CORNER

Figure It Out:



1. How many triangles can you find in the figure?

2. Some months have 30 days, some 31 days; how many have 28 days?

3. How many times would you write the digit 6 if you wrote the numbers 1 to 99?
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,.....

ANSWERS: (1) 8 (2) All of them (3) 20

POSITION MATH:

3	6	2
5	8	4
1	9	7

Example: 8 × 2 = 16

1. ⌐ × ⌐ =
2. ⌜ × ⌐ =
3. ⌜ × ⌜ =
4. ⌞ × □ =
5. ⌟ × ⌞ =
6. ⌞ × □ =
7. ⌐ × ⌐ =
8. ⌜ × ⌜ =
9. ⌐ × □ =
10. ⌜ × ⌜ =

MEASURE UP: Complete the following.

1. **20** inches = _____ foot_____inches
2. **38** inches = _____ feet_____inches
3. **7** feet = _____ yards____foot
4. **40** inches = _____ yard_____inches
5. **2** yards = _____ feet
6. **58** inches = _____yard_____foot____inches
7. **3** yards = _____inches
8. **96** inches = _____feet
9. **2** yards 2 feet = _____feet
10. **77** inches = _____yards_____inches

GOING SHOPPING:

PRICE LIST

Milk.....1.97 per gallon	Apples.....90 dozen
Eggs.....1.15 per dozen	Carrots.....50 pound
Bread.....85 loaf	Potatoes.....30 pound
Sugar.....1.75 bag	Coffee.....3.00 pound
Cookies.....97 box	Butter.....1.50 pound
Beans.....85 can	Ham.....2.50 pound
Fish .....1.95 pound	Chicken....1.50 pound

HOW MUCH IS EACH PERSON'S ORDER:

Juan García

2 gallons of milk_____
2 dozens of eggs_____
1 pound of butter_____
1/2 pound of ham_____
6 apples _____
2 pounds of fish _____
TOTAL. _____

64

Marie López

3 cans of beans_____
1 bag of sugar_____
2 loaves of bread_____
1 pound of coffee_____
4 pounds of carrots_____
3 pounds of chicken_____
1 box of cookies_____
TOTAL: _____

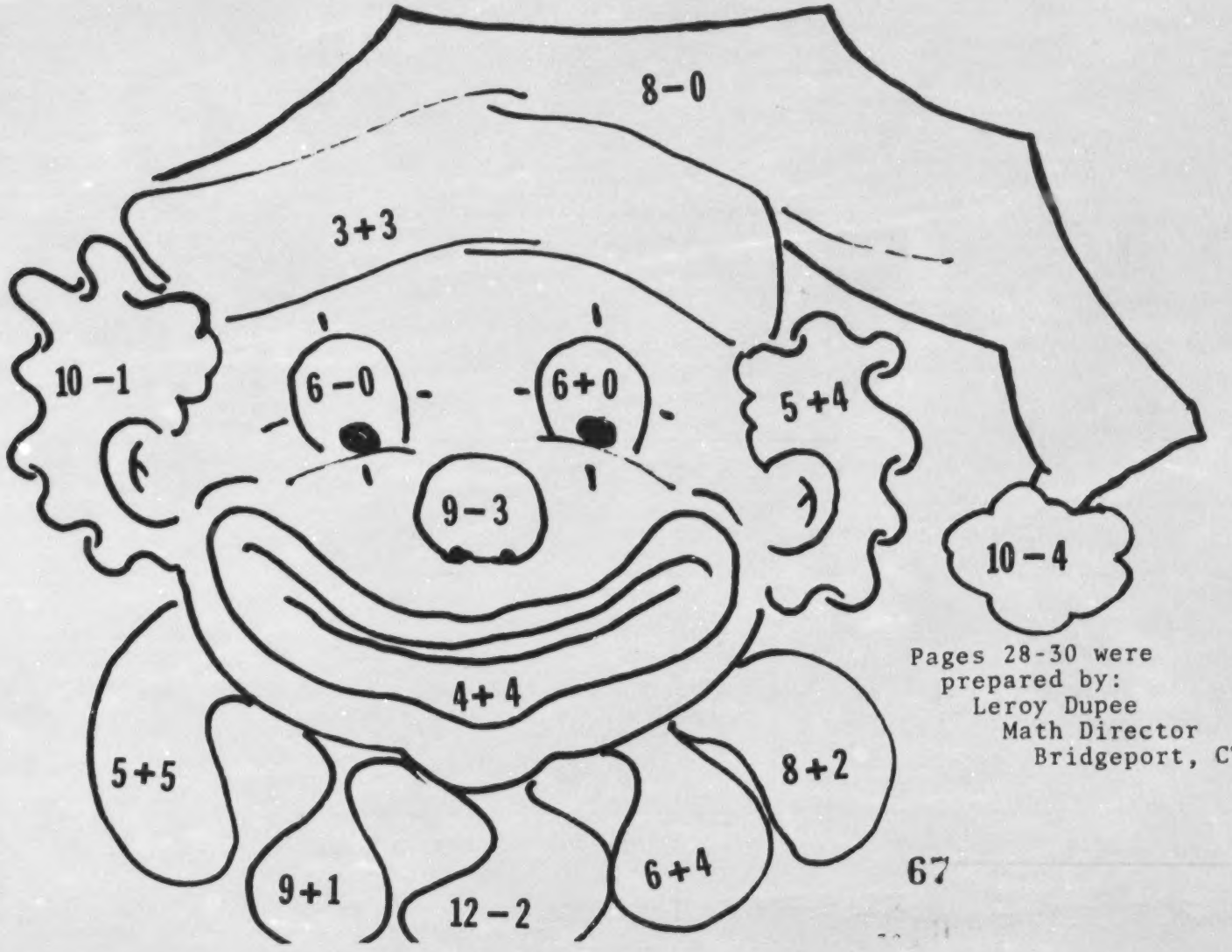
James Thomas

4 pounds of fish_____
1/2 pound of coffee_____
1/2 pound of ham_____
2 dozens of apples_____
2 bags of sugar_____
4 cans of beans_____
2 gallons of milk_____
TOTAL: _____

65

CLOWNING AROUND:

Color this picture: If the answer if 6 color the spaces blue.
If the answer is 8 color the spaces red.
If the answer is 9 color the spaces yellow.
If the answer is 10 color the spaces green.



Pages 28-30 were
prepared by:
Leroy Dupee
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NOVEMBER

November's a cowboy
Riding the plain,
Swinging a lariat
Made out of rain,
Whooping with storm winds,
Shrouded with gray,
Searching the earth
For each unbranded stray.

Solveig Paulson Russell

JUST WONDERING

What becomes of the witches on broomsticks
The day after Halloween?
Does anyone know where the goblins go
Or why none of the ghosts are seen?
I wonder about those big black cats
And the owls that hooted at night.
I've asked around but yet haven't found
Why they've all disappeared from sight.
I still have my jack-o'-lantern
And his eyes look as wise as can be.
Now do you suppose that he really knows?
And that is why he's grinning at me?

Blanche Garretson

PATTERNS

Upon a misty
Loom of clouds,
Fog fingers weave
Soft silken shrouds
For some little
Naked trees
Shivering in
A chilly breeze.

Vilet

THE SMELL OF THANKSGIVING

Salty
Sour
Spicy
Sweet
Buttery
Roasty
Crispy
Toasty
Gingery
Sharp
Peppery
Tart
Candied
Sugary
Fresh
Mmmmmmm Good!

Mary Ann Morgan

A MOMENT

Such a small event
As a falling leaf,
Wide and dry,
Flat and thin,
Skimming across
The windshield
Gives me
Happiness
Tonight.

Ann Schaffner